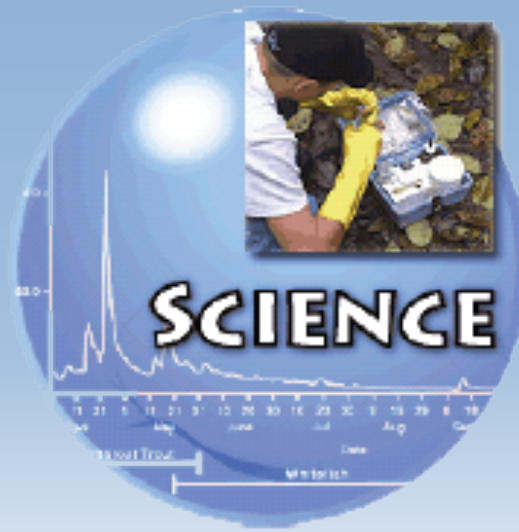
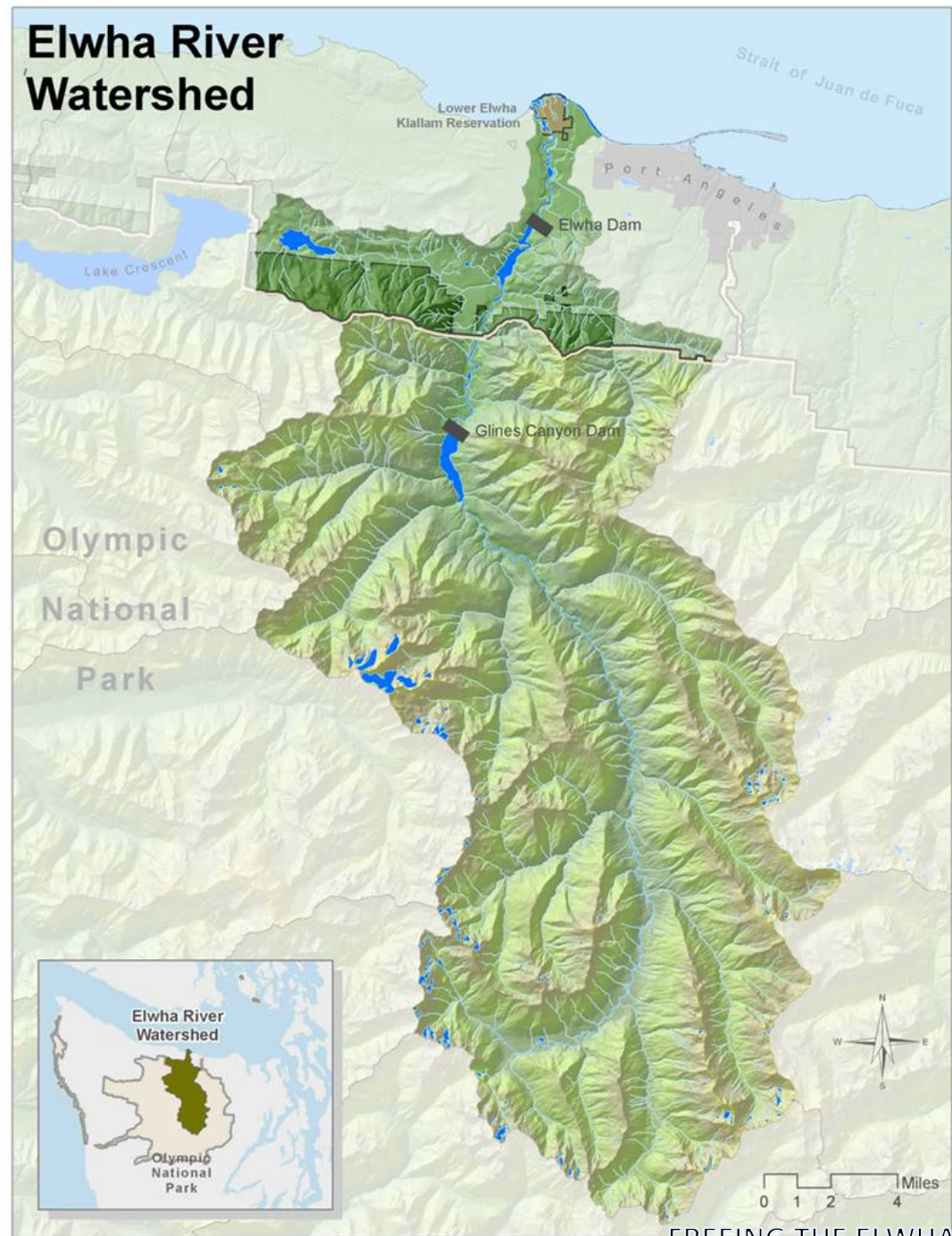


Effects of the Elwha River Dams



Largest Watershed in the Park

Covers almost 20% of
Olympic National Park

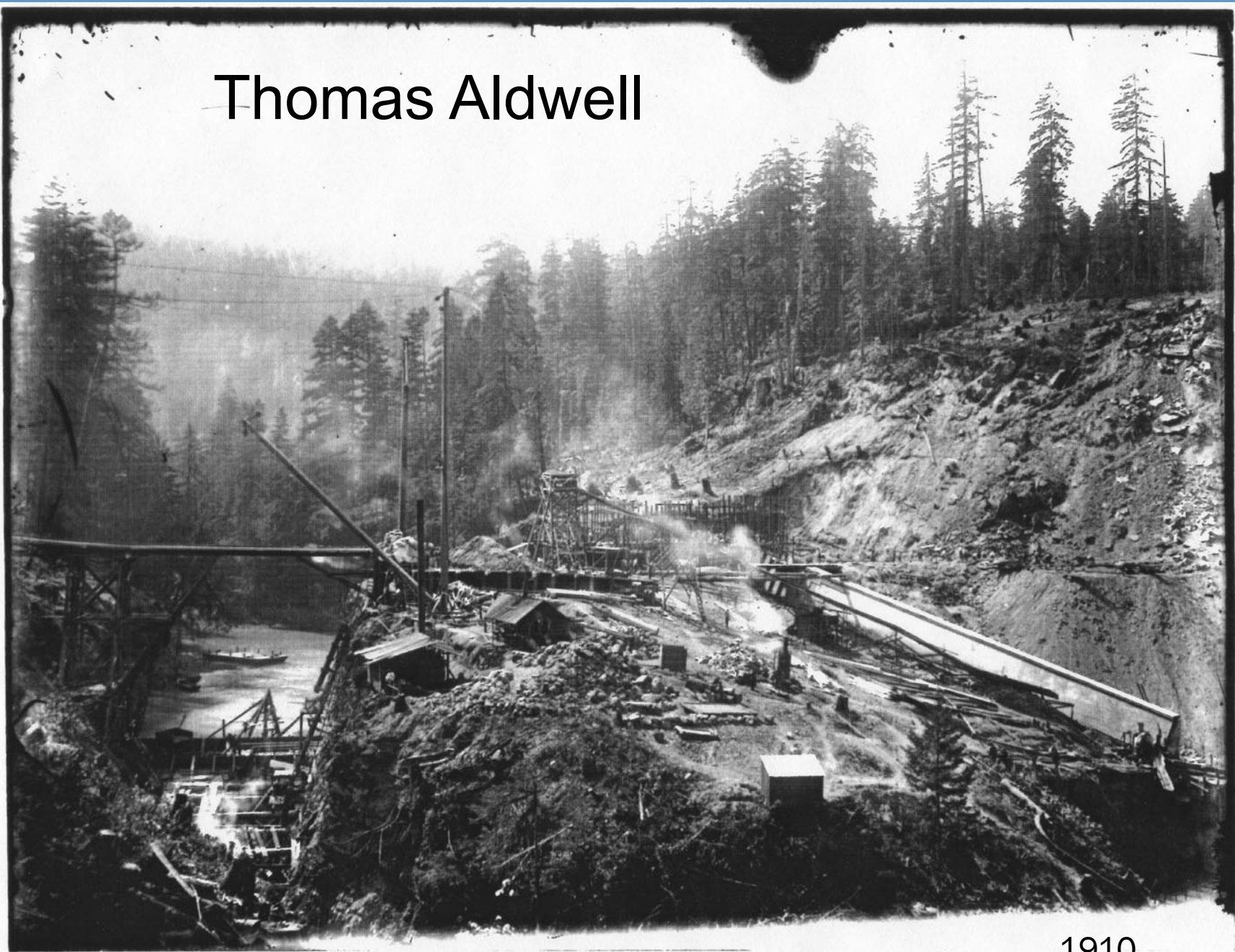


FREEING THE ELWHA



FREEING THE ELWHA

Thomas Aldwell



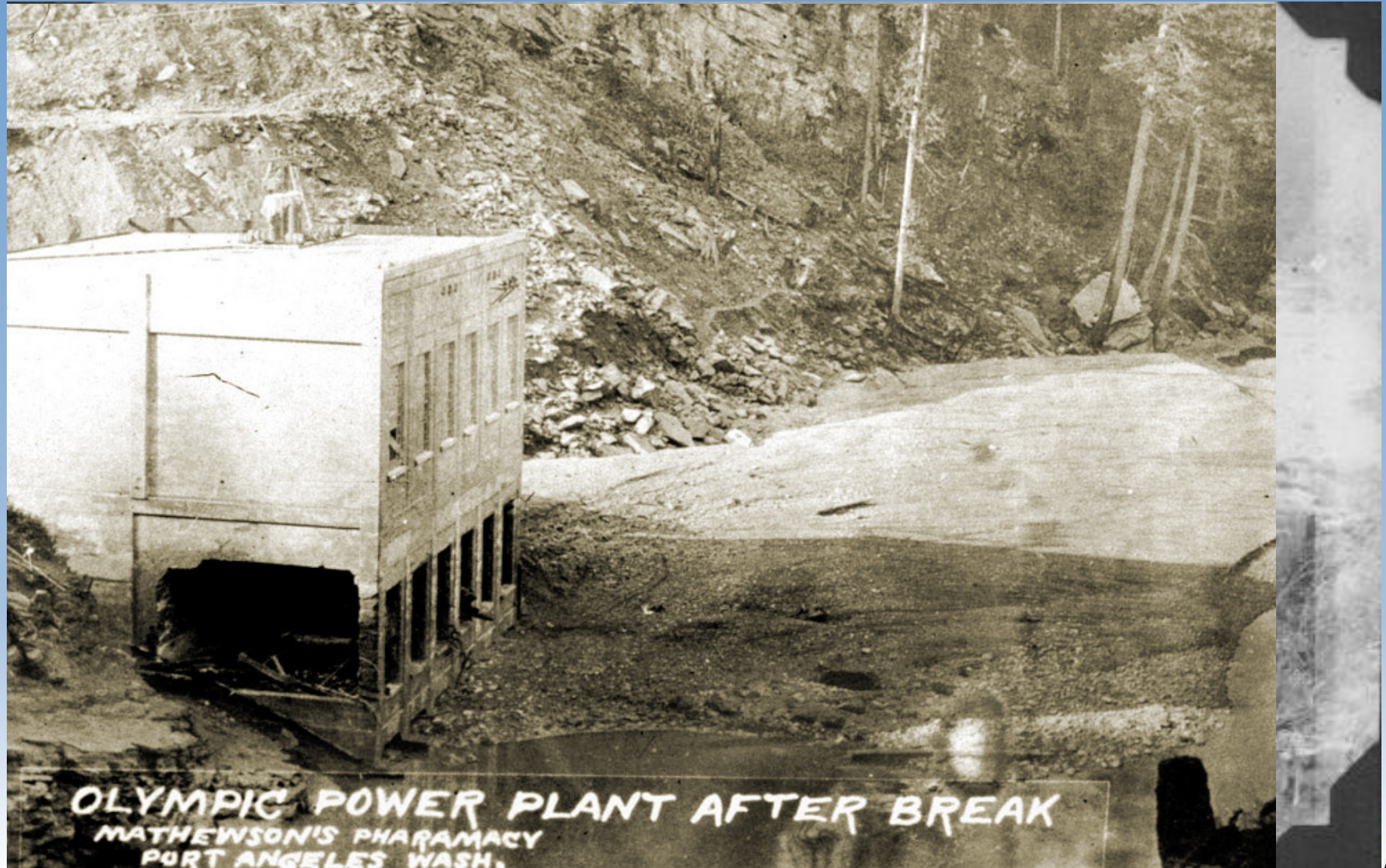
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ELWAH RIVER DAM UNDER CONSTRUCTION

1910

FREING THE ELWHA

Cutting Corners; The First Dam Blows



OLYMPIC POWER PLANT AFTER BREAK
MATHEWSON'S PHARMACY
PORT ANGELES WASH.

Lake Aldwell in 2010

Nippon Paper Mill

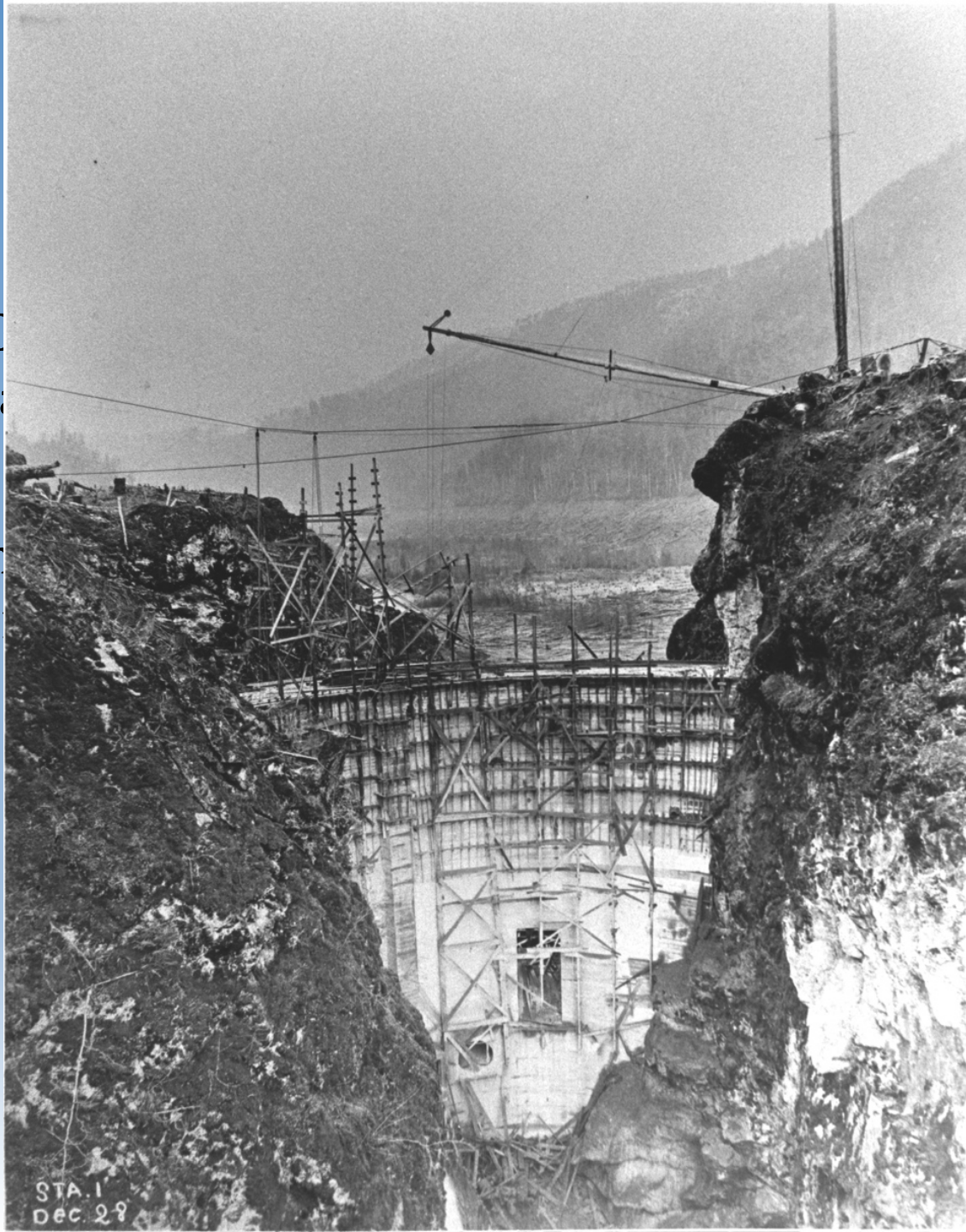
Lower Elwha Dam



FREEING THE ELWHA

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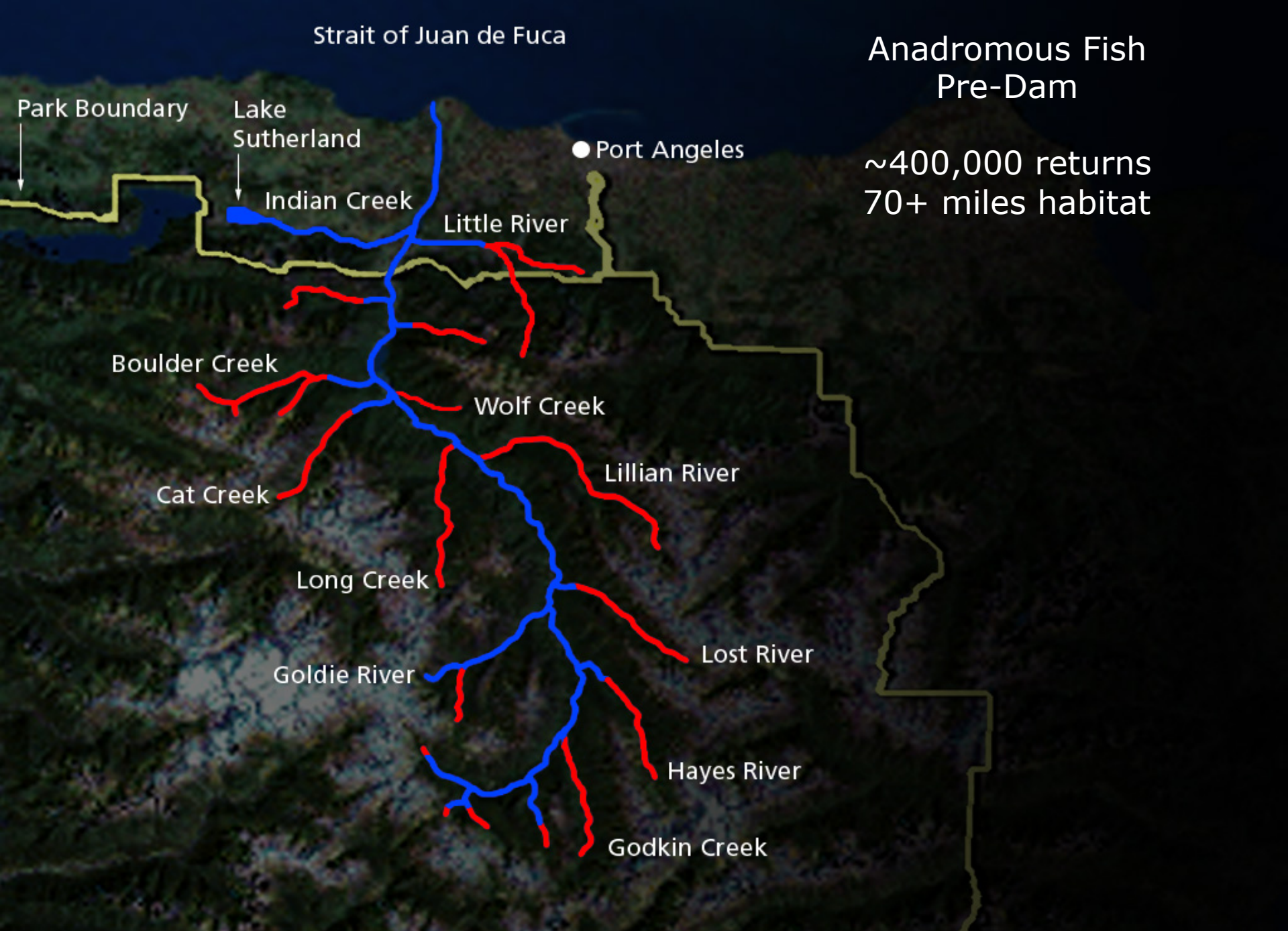


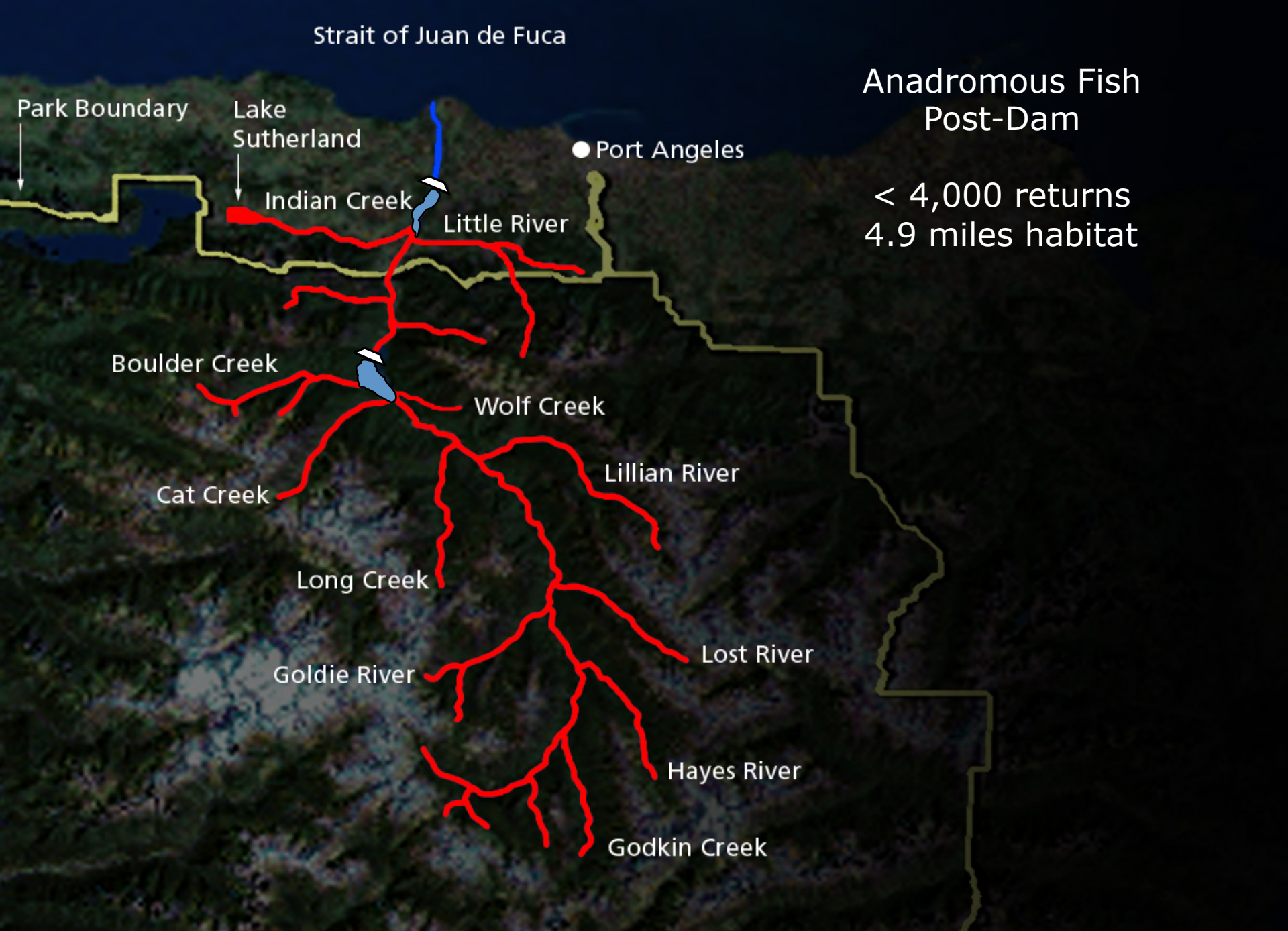
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daries of

Lake Mills Reservoir







The Loss of Downstream Spawning Grounds

- o The 5 miles of remaining available salmon habitat became severely degraded over time.
- o The loss of sediment below the dams resulted in river channels that lacked the gravel salmon need for spawning.
- o Historic practices, such as logging and agriculture also damaged the river.



The Problems Mounted...

- Water-treatment facilities were built downstream.
- Dam removal began in September 2011.

Elwha Dam Removal



Click image to view animation

Glines Canyon Dam Removal



Click image to view animation

Dam Removal Webcams

- o The dams are inaccessible to the public during deconstruction. 6 webcams were installed along the Elwha River for the public to observe the removal process.
- o They can be viewed at <http://video-monitoring.com/construction/olympic/js.htm>

This project was made possible in part by a grant from
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